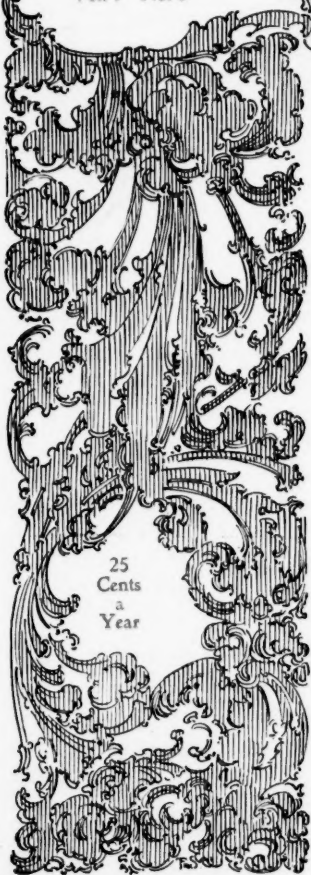




Vol. 1 No. 6

September, 1896

CHICAGO



25
Cents
a
Year

LET US remember, even in these moments of depression, that there never has been a time when such union between classes has been so possible as it is to-day, or soon will become. For not only has the law given to workman and employer equality of rights, but education bids fair to give them equality of culture. We are all, now, workmen as well as employers, inhabitants of a larger world; no longer members of a single class, but fellow-citizens of one great people; no longer the poor recipients of a class tradition, but heirs of a nation's history. Nay more, we are no longer citizens of a single nation—we are participators in the life of mankind, and joint heirs of the world's inheritance. Strengthened by this wider communion, and ennobled by this vaster heritage, shall we not trample under foot the passions that divide, and pass united through the invisible portals of a new age to inaugurate a new life?

ARNOLD TOYNBEE.

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CHICAGO COMMONS

A Monthly Record of Social Settlement Life and Work.

Vol. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

No. 6.

A SOCIAL LABOR HYMN.

Dedicated to Chicago Commons, by WILLIAM A. CHAMBERLAIN, Professor of Sacred Music, Chicago Theological Seminary.

TUNE—"Christmas" or "Handel."

A band of earnest brothers strong
With loyal hearts and true,
We join our hands, we raise our song,
And friendship here renew.

By common toil made one in heart;
Each, part of greater whole;
Alike we seek a higher art—
The life of mind and soul.

The work that holds our hardened hands
Shall not enchain the mind;
We burst our soul-enslaving bands,
In thought, one life to find.

'Mid darkness, striving, toil and pain,
One star of hope we see—
One voice rings out a clear refrain:
"The Truth shall make you free."

O, Carpenter of Galilee,
Thou Brother of Mankind!
Our light, our hope, in thee we see,
Our rest in thee we find.

GOLDEN RULE IN BUSINESS.

Almost Unique Evidence of the Practicability of Christianity in the Relations of Employer and Employed—Remarkable Letters from "The Office."

So remarkable, alas! are the following letters from a Christian employer to his men, that we feel it necessary to assure our readers that they are genuine, *bona fide* letters, actually received by the employes in a well-known western factory. They are self-explanatory and seem to need no other comment than the statement of the fact that on the shop walls in large letters are these words:

RULE GOVERNING THIS SHOP.

"WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO UNTO YOU, DO YOU LIKEWISE UNTO THEM."

A CHRISTMAS LETTER.

Here is one of the letters received by each person in the company's employ:

DECEMBER 24, 1895.

Dear Friend: We enclose herein our check in your favor for the sum of \$—, being 5 per cent. (five cents on each dollar) of the amount that has been paid to you in wages

from this office from the beginning of the year, or the time that you entered our service, up to and including December 31, assuming that you put in FULL TIME for the remaining days of the year, excepting, of course, Christmas day.

We do this because we ought to *try* in every way that we can to carry out the spirit of the Golden Rule that we profess to believe in. During the time that we have worked together it has been our effort to regard your interests as important as our own, and we are very happy to say that the interest you have shown in your work is the most conclusive proof that you, too, believe that the Golden Rule is applicable to the affairs of everyday life.

The "peace on earth and good will toward man" that was proclaimed first, to the lowly shepherds, who were common working people, by the angels on the night that Jesus the Savior of the world was born in the Bethlehem manger, can never fully come until everyone of us and "all people" to whom the glad tidings were sent, acknowledge Jesus as King and Savior, and live the Golden Rule every day.

To try to carry out this rule is the purpose of this little division of the fruit of our labor together. Shall we begin to-day to do a little more to hasten the coming of this good time when all men will be brothers? If we do, not one dollar—not one cent of this money will go into saloons or any other improper use, and let us be frank upon this point, and urge upon you this fact. With things as they are around you to-day, you can never hope for anything but daily toil, and you may consider yourself lucky if you get that, unless you *save some of your earnings*. If this is your only hope of emancipation from a life of toil, won't you make this little dividend a "nest egg" to begin on? If you decide to do this, you may keep this check in your possession for one year from date, at that time, or at any time prior to that, if your necessities demand the money, or you find an opportunity to invest it, you may present it at this office and exchange it for another check, to which we will add interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for the time for which you have held it.

Bear in mind this one thing on this point: No one can help you so much as you can help yourself. In conclusion, the writer desires to cheerfully acknowledge the faithfulness with which you have done your work during the year that is past, and to thank you most earnestly for the kindly token of your good will, and to wish you and all of yours a "Truly Merry Christmas." Very faithfully yours,

For the _____ Co.

WHAT BUSINESS IS FOR.

This is a second remarkable letter sent by this firm to every employe:

FEBRUARY 26, 1896.

For a long time we have felt that it was necessary that there should be a more perfect understanding of the purposes of carrying on the business of the _____ Company by all that are engaged in the work. In order to insure the success that will come to all of us if we each do our share toward it. In the first place, there is only one *True and Right Reason* why this or any other business should live a

minute, and that reason is to *Do Good*. No matter how much some may sneer at the statement, it is and always will be true, just the same. This business never has been, is not now, nor never will be run simply to make money for those in charge of it, otherwise called the owners. It has been run to do good, and God has blessed it in many ways. We have done good by making better goods in our line than were ever made before, as our rapidly increasing sales abundantly prove. We have tried to do justice to every man—the men that do the work, the men that sell the goods and the men that use them. We think that all of you will agree to the truth of this statement, that we have at least *tried*. We are going to keep trying, because it is right that we should keep on trying to do right all the way to the cemetery, no matter how many others do wrong. . . .

The Golden Rule will continue to hang on the wall, but don't forget that it is a double-acting rule and works both ways, and in writing these words to you we are carrying it out and doing to you just exactly as we would want you to do to us if we were working in the shop and you were working in the office. The great labor leader, Eugene V. Debs, in a speech at Memorial Hall, where he addressed twelve hundred workmen, and the writer was one of them, on the 20th of January last, gave them this advice: "Boys, buy books instead of beer, and you will be on the road to freedom from the slavery you are now in." We are going to hang these words on the wall of the shop beside the Golden Rule, and may God bless every one of you and help you to observe them. This Washington's Birthday is a good time to begin, and you have this afternoon as a half holiday with pay, as a token of our good will to help you start.

Very faithfully yours,

We add only the lament of the wealthy author of these letters that he had not built his fine new residence near his factory among the homes of its operatives. "What a social settlement of our own we could have had!" he regretfully exclaimed.

SUMMER IN CITY SLUMS.

Suffering in the Poor Quarters of Chicago—New York's Good Work.

That blistering fortnight in August, nearly unprecedented, gave the lie squarely to the popular notion that among those known as "the poor" the real suffering is limited to the winter time. Those who live and observe in the unprivileged sections of the great cities know that there scarcely could be greater suffering for human beings than in those breathless noons and nights when the thermometer's sluggish variations were between 95 and 105 degrees; when the crowded quarters became unendurable and the dirty streets were fairly stifling with the stench of unclean garbage boxes and filthy outhouses. A tour at night through the streets of Chicago's crowded quarters exhibited conditions of suffering almost incredible—in some parts of the Jewish and Polish sections the narrow streets were literally full of men, women and children lying upon the sidewalks, in the gutters and on the rotten wood-pulp which serves as "pavement," and gasping for the very breath of life.

For the relief of this suffering Chicago, as a

city, did almost nothing except to allow the people to lie upon the grass in the parks all night. Hundreds of dead horses lay in the streets several days, becoming a nuisance and menace to the health of the people. There were, however, several notable private efforts to help in the situation, the Fresh Air Sanitarium of the *Daily News* at Lincoln Park especially proving a source of great blessing.

In New York City the municipal authorities paid much attention to the welfare of the people during the heated term. The streets of the East Side, which, under Commissioner Waring's administration, are habitually *clean*, were flushed daily from the city hydrants, the free baths were made accessible at all hours of the night, and \$5,000 were voted from the city treasury for ice to be given to the poor and sick.

The experience, whose likelihood of recurrence is suggested by Australia's heated term last year with its maximum of 125 degrees in the shade, ought to teach Chicago something of the vital importance of the things we are neglecting—parks for the people, playgrounds for the children, cleanliness and permanent repair of streets, abolition of unsightly and unsanitary garbage boxes, public baths and adequate health inspection. And in the meanwhile, the tax-dodger and the dishonest and lecherous political ringster delay the city in its progress toward the higher ideal of municipal life and service.

SOCIAL LABOR HYMNS AND SONGS.

Need of a Popular Hymnology for the New Social Meetings.

At the spring session of our School of Social Economics attention was called to the songlessness of American labor meetings and popular gatherings. Discussion demonstrated the entire want of both music and words well adapted to the social occasions and spirit characterizing working people's assemblies. The intensely individualistic nature of the hymnology in commonest use was conceded. While a subsequent search of church collections showed that their "we," "us" and "our" hymns bore a larger proportion to the "I," "me" and "my" hymns than was at first supposed yet few of them transcended the sphere of a distinctly limited experiential and church fellowship to move in the broader ranges of humanity's common experiences, yearnings and aspirations, much less to express the sorrows and sympathies, claims and hopes of the working world.

In song literature there seemed to be no larger provision for labor's heart hunger. Very significant is the failure of the *Chicago Record* to elicit a labor song worthy of the theme and adapted to

use, by the offer of a \$1,000 prize for the words and another for the music. Although as many manuscripts were received as dollars offered the very representative and competent judges rejected every one as below the required standard. In the English song books of the Salvation Army there are only a very few very inferior doggerels designed to elicit support of the social work by such couplets as:

God bless and speed the Social Wing
Ten thousand hearts exclaim—
In faith an effort will be made
The "Darkest England" plan.

In song literature there seems to be no larger provision.

We purpose to gather and publish the bibliography of whatever hymns and songs of labor we can find and invite the co-operation of our readers in this effort. Such collections as Ebenezer Elliot's "Corn Law Rhymes," the "Chants of Labor" published by the National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland (London, 1891), William Morris' "Chants for Socialists," hymns of the Labor Church, "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon" service songs, etc., are what we seek.

We will be grateful for the suggestion of such hymns as Elliot's "When Wilt Thou Save the People, Lord?" Gladden's "Oh, Master Let Me Walk with Thee;" Whittier's "Dear Lord and Father of Mankind." The co-operation of friends in labor unions, social settlements and the fraternal associations is especially invited in supplying us with copies both of song books and single songs or hymns. Original compositions will also be welcome, if their authors will send postage for the return of their manuscripts and concede our right to publish only such as our purpose and space demand. The social labor hymn printed in another column is the first response to this call. Others have been submitted to our judgment and are to be published elsewhere.

The great mistake of the best men through generation after generation has been that great one of thinking to help the poor by almsgiving, and by preaching of patience or of hope, and by every other means except the one thing which God orders for them—JUSTICE.—*John Ruskin.*

The true calling of a Christian is not to do extraordinary things, but to do ordinary things in an extraordinary way. The most trivial tasks can be accomplished in a noble, gentle, regal spirit, which overrides and puts aside all petty, paltry feelings, and which elevates all things.—*Dean Stanley.*

Christian citizenship is more than reform—it is regeneration.—*Wheelock.*

Pure democracy and pure theocracy are one.
—*Prof. Herron.*

From Sociological Class Rooms.

SOCIOLOGICAL TRAINING OF THE MINISTRY.

At Chicago Theological Seminary Professor Taylor will have, in his "required" work, all the students, including those of the Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and German departments. The first half of the year is devoted to an inductive study of the social teachings of the Bible. The elective course is upon the "Social Condition and Movement of Labor," and deals with the industrial structure of society, especially since the introduction of machinery and the factory system; and includes original investigations of labor organizations and legislation, child-labor and the sweating system, the standard of living and the living wage, strikes and industrial peace. The latter course will essentially follow the "Labor Studies," to be published in these columns through the issues of the entire year. Students will be brought into personal contact with representatives of organized labor and employing capital, both on their own ground and in the class-room.

The second half of this seminary year is assigned in required work to sociology, involving the study of social phenomena for the nature, structure, design, progress, and dynamics of the social organism, and the fundamental relationship between society and the individual, the Kingdom and the church. Two elective courses offered are:

1. Pauperism and poverty, public relief and private charity, charity organization methods, the function and agencies of the church in charity.
2. Child saving. The private and public treatment of dependent, defective and delinquent children, and the evils and restriction of child labor.

INTERSEMINARY ECONOMIC CLUB.

The first meeting for the winter of the Inter-seminary Economic Club will be held at Chicago Commons on Saturday afternoon, October 17, at 2 o'clock. The discussion, which will be conducted by Prof. Graham Taylor, will be upon the subject, "The Social Extension of Christianity." These meetings last winter were a most delightful feature of the work of the Commons. Like those of most of the meetings at the Settlement, the name refers to an occasion rather than to a specific organization. The meetings are held fortnightly, on Saturday afternoons, and are attended especially by the students of the theological seminaries of the city. They are open, however, to all interested in the relation of the church and ministry to social life and progress.

The first comer is almost always an honest man.
—*Victor Hugo.*

MUTATION.

Deep is the heart of human kind;
 Vain are the thinkers who would find
 A perfect symbol for its thought;
 Vainly the final word is sought.
 There is no line of human creeds
 But tells its tale of human needs,
 Yet still, from age to age, they change.
 The future to the past is strange,
 And the yearnings of each day,
 New doubts that stir, new hopes that sway,
 Shall be embodied, endlessly,
 In creeds to be, and yet to be.

—Priscilla Leonard, in *The Outlook*.



CHICAGO COMMONS.

140 North Union Street, at Milwaukee Avenue.

(Reached by all Milwaukee avenue cable and electric cars; or by Grand avenue or Halsted street electric cars, stopping at corner of Austin avenue and Halsted street, one block west of Union street.)

CHICAGO COMMONS is a Social Settlement located on North Union street, two doors from the southwest corner of Milwaukee avenue and the crossing of Union street upon Milwaukee and Austin avenues.

Object.—As explained in the second clause of the Articles of Incorporation of the Chicago Commons Association, filed with the Secretary of the State of Illinois:

"2. The object for which it is formed is to provide a center for a higher civic and social life: to initiate and maintain religious, educational and philanthropic enterprises; and to investigate and improve conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago."

Or, as the explanatory circular of the settlement has explained it:

"As exemplified at Chicago Commons, the Social Settlement consists primarily of a group of people who choose to make their home in that part of the great city where they seem to be most needed, rather than where the neighborhood offers the most of privilege or social prestige."

Support.—The work is supported in addition to what the residents are able to pay for rent of rooms, by the free-will gifts of those who believe in what the work stands for. The gift of any person is welcomed, and the contributions are both occasional and regular, the latter being paid in instalments, monthly, quarterly and annually, at the convenience of the giver.

Visitors, singly or in groups, are welcome at any time, but the residents make especial effort to be at home on Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Residence.—All inquiries with reference to terms and conditions of residence, permanent or temporary, should be addressed to GRAHAM TAYLOR, Resident Warden.

Information concerning the work of Chicago Commons is gladly furnished to all who inquire. A four-page leaflet, bearing a picture of our residence, and other literature describing the work will be mailed to any one upon application. Please enclose postage.

It is often easier to send a few pennies to help the poor black boy in Africa than it is to show the Christ-like spirit to the little black boy just around the corner of the street.—Booker T. Washington.

Settlement and Neighborhood.

"SOCIAL NEEDS AND AIMS."

Subject of the School of Social Economics to be held December 7-12—Some of the Speakers—Shall We Publish?

The postponed session of the Chicago Commons School of Social Economics will be held at the Settlement residence, 140 North Union street, in the week beginning December 7. It is as yet impossible to announce a complete programme, but every indication points to the fulfillment of our expectation that the sessions will be of somewhat remarkable importance in contributing to the discussion of the social status and outlook, and of remedial theories and programmes. The formal subject of these discussions, as has been announced already, is to be that of Social Reconstruction, or, as we prefer to express it, "Social Needs and Aims," with a particular bearing upon the question whether the principles of the Sermon on the Mount afford, after all, a sufficient basis for the constitution of rational civilized society.

SOME OF THE SPEAKERS.

The careful search for the speakers who will contribute most helpfully to the discussion is in progress, and it is hoped to have adequate representation of many schools of social philosophy and reform. We are hoping to have present, for instance, Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, for whose final answer we are waiting. Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd, author of "Wealth against Commonwealth," has promised to be with us, and the presence of Rev. B. Fay Mills depends upon the arrangement of some pending engagements.

We propose that a distinguishing characteristic of these sessions, as it has been habitually of all meetings held under our roof, shall be absolute freedom of speech and debate, appreciating that useful discussion of these great themes must depend upon the frank utterance of every man's honest thought.

SHALL WE PUBLISH?

In this connection arises a question which many inquiries make an important one—*Shall the proceedings of this session be published in permanent form?* The reply to the question must depend almost wholly upon the assurance of financial support, for such an undertaking involves no small expense. With this in view, then, we request every reader of CHICAGO COMMONS, and others interested, under whose eye this paragraph may fall, to express, by means of a postal card or otherwise, willingness to co-operate in this work by the purchase of one or more copies of the proceedings at a price not exceeding, say \$1.00. While such an expression

need not be binding upon anyone, it would afford us a basis upon which to judge whether the venture in question would be wise.

"CHICAGO COMMONS SUNDAY MEETING."

Musical Service to be Held at the Settlement on
October 18.

It has always been a part of the settlement plan to have a popular Sunday afternoon meeting; a broadly religious service which should prove an uplifting influence to the everyday working people who surround the Commons. In the latter part of May such a meeting was begun, but it was found that not before the fall would the people for whom it was designed attend it, and the effort was suspended for the summer.

On the 18th of October, at 4 p. m., the first "Sunday Meeting" of the winter season will be held. The feature of the occasion will be the vocal and instrumental music, for which arrangements are making, and a short and helpful address will be given. It is intended that this meeting shall be peculiarly the meeting of the Settlement, and will represent its best effort for the deeper life of the neighborhood. While it will never be didactically religious, nor with any view of proselytizing, its motive will always be to appeal to the fundamental religious being which exists in all normal men and women, and to be a restful and uplifting occasion for workers seeking a respite from the humdrum round of daily toil.

MEDICAL COLLEGE GRADUATION.

Close of the Second Successful Year.—Work of the
Chicago Commons Dispensary.

Common interest allies the Settlement and the Illinois Medical College, located on an opposite street corner, to share the Settlement's privilege and opportunity for service. The residents of the Commons viewed with satisfaction the second year's good work, which closed early in the present month. The Secretary reports 78 students enrolled, of whom 92 per cent were school teachers. The graduating class of 1896 numbered 10.

In the dispensary connected with the college, and known as the Chicago Commons Free Dispensary, Dr. Brown, its President, reports that nearly 5,000 patients have been treated since March 10, the dispensary having proved itself a real blessing to hundreds who otherwise would be obliged to go to a considerable distance for free attendance or suffer for lack of it. Every effort is making to prevent the dispensary's being used by persons able to pay for the services of the resident physicians

WANTED.—A score of tactful men and women to give one evening a week at Chicago Commons this winter in conducting clubs for the boys and girls who look to the Settlement for almost their only healthful and uplifting recreation. Almost any kind of talent can find employment in his work.

of the neighborhood, and more and more is the work of the institution being reduced to the necessary service of those absolutely unable to pay at all.

The officers of the dispensary are: President Dr. H. H. Brown, Secretary of the College Faculty; Secretary, Prof. Graham Taylor; Treasurer, Herman F. Hegner; Registrar, Dr. Mary Edna Goble. The last three are all residents of the Commons.

Only the question of the expense of coal to heat the necessary rooms stands in the way of continuing the dispensary in operation throughout the winter. It is hoped that some arrangement can be made, for in the hard winter that is before us there will almost certainly be an increasing number of those needing medical aid and unable to pay for it.

"THE TUESDAY MEETING."

The Tuesday evening meetings for wage earners have taxed the seating capacity of our largest room since the first of August, and bid fair to become the feature of Seventeenth Ward life during the winter. Of course the coinage question has been uppermost, and the intense interest in the presidential campaign has drawn people of all classes and shades of thought to the discussion. Every phase of the question has been presented and argued by the best speakers obtainable, from the Greenbacker to the Gold ultra-monometallist. The best of temper has prevailed, and no one attending the meetings could doubt that they are profitable, not only for the intelligent presentation of economic subjects, but also and perhaps more important, the inspiration and cultivation of a fraternity and mutual respect that is delightful to see and have part in, and that promises mightily for the peaceful solution of the vast problems of our time.

COMMONS NOTES.

The prospects for the opening of the Plymouth Winter Night College (under which name our educational work is organized) are most satisfactory, and every indication promises a good winter's work. The scope of the department is outlined in some detail in the advertisement on the inside of the back cover of this issue.

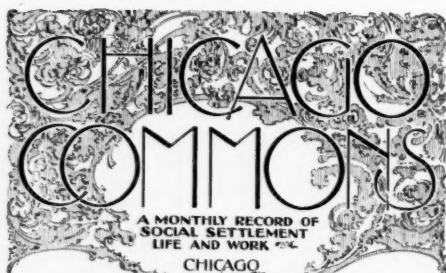
—The kindergarten opens for its winter session with its quarters renovated and in good repair, and with every evidence of increasing usefulness. The radius of the neighborhood from which children come to us grows daily wider.

—The labor bureaus of the various states have promptly responded to the request for files of their reports for our library. We are gathering at the Commons an increasingly satisfactory sociological library, and will be glad of additions, whether of books, magazines, pamphlets or clippings.

—The removal of a partition has given us a large and highly convenient library, and affords one large front room for social and club gatherings.

—Wednesday evening is "Girls' Club Night" with us now, all the clubs of the younger girls meeting on that evening and closing with general exercises, calisthenics, etc.

—About \$15 are now in hand for the drinking fountain, and we have also the generous offer of Winchester & Co., plumbers, of Chicago, to furnish labor free of charge



Vol. I. No. 6

September, 1896

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Twenty-five cents per year, postpaid to any State or Country. Single copies sent to any address upon application. For larger numbers, special terms may be obtained on application. The publishers will be glad to receive lists of church members or other addresses, to whom sample copies may be sent.

Changes of Address.—Please notify the publishers promptly of any change of address, or of failure to receive the paper within a reasonable interval after it is due.

To Other Settlements.—We mean to regard as "preferred" names upon our mailing list, all settlements, and to send CHICAGO COMMONS as a matter of course to all such. In return, we ask for all reports, and, so far as possible, all printed or circular matter, however trivial, issued by settlements in the course of their regular work.

Advertisements.—First-class advertisements desired at reasonable rates, which will be furnished upon application.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS

Relating to this publication should be addressed to the Managing Editor, JOHN P. GAVIT, Chicago Commons, 140 North Union Street, Chicago, Ill.

Entered as Second Class Matter May 18, 1896, at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill.

THERE are dozens of eager small boys within call of Chicago Commons (and doubtless of every other settlement) simply waiting for you to come and organize them into a club.

LABOR DAY IN CHICAGO.

A remarkable spectacle was that presented at Sharpshooters' Park, Chicago, on the 7th of September. In recognition of Labor Day, preparations had been made for an entertainment on a grand scale; games and sports of many kinds had been provided for, and it was expected that ten thousand men, women and children, more or less, should enjoy the day as a great public festival. But as a festival it was a failure. As a means of money-making for those in charge it missed fire altogether, inadequate ticket-collecting arrangements having resulted in a loss, it is said, of \$1,000.

But as an exhibition of the possibilities of democracy and of popular earnestness it was one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed upon this continent. The sports and games were neglected,

the "picnic" features, usually so prominent, were fairly ignored, as that great mass of humanity devoted itself to discussing and hearing the discussion of purely economic subjects. Men gathered in knots and earnestly argued pro and contra the great questions of the day, and one passing about among them must have noticed the almost entire absence of the ordinary chaffing and gossip, substituted as it was by the earnest canvassing, with real intelligence, of questions long regarded as too abstruse for the minds of any but specialists.

He must be indeed a pessimist who can view with anything less than hopefulness this earnest devotion of the masses of American workingmen to the study of those economic and industrial subjects which so vitally concern their own future. As the Chicago Record well said in closing an editorial comment upon the remarkable scene of Labor Day:

The problems of the present day are very largely economic in nature, and an encouraging sign of the times is the interest shown by workmen in the discussion of these subjects. An argument frequently advanced by workmen in favor of shorter hours is that they need more time in which to study matters affecting their general welfare and relating to their duties as citizens. The more disposition they show to make such use of their time the more sympathy will they have from the public in their agitation for shorter hours of toil.

THE SETTLEMENT AND THE CAMPAIGN.

An editorial in *The Congregationalist* (Boston) recently contained the following:

It would be interesting to find out the exact position in this campaign of pronounced social reformers, the men and women who work in college settlements and that increasing class of educated persons who in recent years have exhibited in various ways marked sympathy with manual toilers.

We have seen thus far no reply to this question, and feel incompetent to make one, but it is timely for us to say that the opinions of settlement residents, like those of other private individuals, differ upon this and other important questions concerning which honest men are divided. The settlement as an institution however, stands above all for one thing applicable to the present controversy—the freedom of honest opinion and speech and the recognition by every man of the honesty and good faith of his neighbor. The settlement endorses very cordially the manly words of Mr. Talcott Williams, when he said, in *The Independent*, "No political issue is fully understood whose discussion implies that great masses of men are knowingly swayed by immoral motives."

Chicago Commons, for one, has offered thus far in the campaign, and will continue to offer, a common ground upon which those of opposed opinions may meet for candid argument, a neutral platform from which all sides may be presented without fear or favor; a friendly forum whose only and

cardinal rule is freedom of speech with the frank recognition of common human rights and unreserved belief in the final good sense of "all the people."

SETTLEMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

It is becoming more and more frequent to find churches, literary and social clubs, young people's societies and other similar organizations looking about for some healthful activity in which to interest themselves. To such, as well as to individuals who believe in our kind of social effort, we suggest again the feasibility of establishing a "scholarship" in one of the city settlements, supplying the funds necessary for the subsistence of a resident during a part or the whole of the winter. There are many persons eager to enter upon settlement residence and work, who cannot do so for lack of money with which to support themselves during residence. In not a few cases, only a part of the total sum would need to be raised, and even the total sum needed for such a purpose is surprisingly small. We should be glad to establish communication between the parties to such an arrangement, and to afford opportunities for its fulfillment in our own residence and upon our own field. From the standpoint of scholarly investigation, this plan offers many advantages. Some rarely useful scientific work has been done for instance by "fellows" of the College Settlements Association.

A WORD TO LABOR UNIONS.

The present economic campaign has brought about one highly gratifying result—the deep interest of all parties and classes in the discussion of topics hitherto supposedly closed to the ordinary mind. In consequence, meetings of all kinds where these things might possibly be discussed have been largely attended. This has been true of the labor meetings especially, and it is of this fact that a word may be said here. It has been a matter of nearly common knowledge, and of regret upon the part of those interested, that the meetings of many labor unions have been far less interesting and far less cordially attended than was to be hoped, in spite of many efforts to make them more spicy and attractive. For this problem the deep interest in the campaign suggests a solution—that of devoting some part of the labor meetings to the discussion of industrial economics. If the labor union could become more of a school, its usefulness would be vastly increased, and the membership would be brought to appreciate their magnificent heritage and prospect of rights, responsibilities and power.

THE Health Board's report, showing that Chicago's tainted water "supply" has killed thousands of babies during the summer months,

ought to sound the doom of the corrupt politics and the vicious tax system which curse Chicago's municipal life. Perhaps it may require a fearful epidemic of disease to teach us in the matter of sanitation what we learned in 1871 concerning fire.

ATTENTION of all settlements and similar works is called to the request at the head of our editorial column for all reports, and, so far as possible, all printed or circular matter, however trivial, issued by settlements in the course of their regular work. We shall esteem it a kindness if we may be notified promptly of the establishment of any new settlements, the opening of new work in existing settlements, in short, to be informed of all matters involving the history of the settlement movement.

Side Light Sketches

Most amusing and at the same time most pathetic are the questions asked and requests preferred by neighbors and visitors at the Commons. From the New England man who inquired whether the "inmates" were "allowed to see visitors" to the neighbor who requested that we keep a couple of dogs for him; from the woman who desires us to send a refractory neighbor to jail, to the visitor who asked if the horde of *seventy-two* boys (whom she saw rollicking in the gymnasium) *all lived with us*, the queries vary, and each seems at the time to have capped the climax. There is the man who wants to see "the Gospel garbage inspector" or the "superintendent of swill"; the next, who wants us to get him a job on the police force; another whose chickens have been stolen; and yet another whose baby has swallowed a half-dollar. But a very large proportion of callers, God help them! are the men out of work—hundreds of them—whom we can only turn away; the women whose husbands are sick; the disabled and helpless, hopeless and incompetent, whom the fearful struggle for existence has crowded to the wall. A thousand opportunities for helpful, hopeful ministry open on every side, and we are very few!

IT WAS at Grand Rapids that Mrs. Lucretia Willard Treat told of one of her early kindergarten experiences on the Levee in St. Louis, where after vainly trying to find something on which to base their teaching, the kindergarteners finally fell back upon "Light," the only thing which the children knew of. Each was to bring next day something illustrating "light." Some brought bits of candle, one brought an illustration of "Rising Sun" stove polish! Another urchin proudly presented to the teacher an unspeakably obscene illustration—a double-page newspaper picture, indescribably shocking. The teacher was in despair at this apparent failure of all her efforts, and the child, seeing something evidently wrong, passed over all the filthiness of the sickening picture, and planting his finger upon one corner, showed the only thing his innocence saw in it all—through a tiny window, the crescent moon!

In the World of Settlements.

BE A CHRIST!

"A new commandment give I unto you, that you love one another," is still, alas, a new commandment in a world that is more or less avowedly dominated by the doctrine of Cain. The New Redemption will come when that new commandment has cast out the Evil Spirit, the Prince of this world, whose watchword is, "Each man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." For it was the hindmost whom Christ came to save.

For this New Redemption for which the world waits, there must come a new Catholicity, transforming and widening and redeeming the old. The new religion, which is but the primitive essence of the oldest of all religions, has but one formula—*Be a Christ!* The new church which is already dimly becoming conscious of its own existence, under all kinds of ecclesiastical and dogmatic and agnostic concealments, is not less broad. What is the church? It is the Union of all who Love, in the Service of all who Suffer.

Are you willing to help? If Christ came to your city would He find you ready? If so, you will not have long to wait. For "the least of these, my brethren," are a numerous tribe, and an hour will not pass before your readiness will be put to the test. And Christ will then see, in your case, "How the men, My brethren, believe in Me."—*William T. Stead in "If Christ Came to Chicago."*

A dream of man and woman,
Diviner, but still human;
Solving the riddle old,
Shaping the age of gold.
The love of God and neighbor
An equal-handed labor;
The richer life, where Duty
Walks hand in hand with Beauty.

IN DEFENSE OF TOYNBEE HALL.

Spicy Letter Reflecting an East London Settlement Controversy.

An East London controversy of considerable interest is reflected by a recent letter from a London correspondent signing himself "E. P. B.," published in the *Chicago Daily Record*, under the title "Toynbee Hall." According to this article, it appears that Secretary Loch, of the London Charity Organization Society, together with others of like opinion, has passed criticisms upon Toynbee Hall upon the ground that its educational work is so purely classical as to be far above the heads of the neighborhood. These critics are quoted by this correspondent as saying, in effect, "The idea that the untutored classes of Whitechapel can appreciate or in any way profit by the Greek-and-Latin educational course of Toynbee Hall is absurd. The whole tone of the place is pitched above the capacities of the people whom it is seeking to help. Toynbee is all right in itself. Its men are of the best, in respect both to education and

character, but they are spending themselves, their time and what money they can collect to arrive at results wholly incommensurate with the cost."

The *Record's* correspondent is warm in defense of Toynbee's work. "These men," he urges, "are manifestly taking hold of the Whitechapel problem at the right end, whatever may be the outcome. If they fail to redeem this fearful quarter, if at last the tide of commerce rolls over their walls and buries them from memory, still will they suffer a fate in no wise different from that of hundreds of missions, societies and homes that have gone before. If pure blood, trained minds and triumphant wills, coming to dwell in the heart of the slums and to pour out their utmost power, cannot effect reformation, then the job may as well be left to the direct attention of God. It is beyond human instrumentality.

"The records of Toynbee Hall, however, show that immense good has been accomplished in Whitechapel in the last ten years. . . . It is safe to say that the excellent moral influence of the institution has been felt to the uttermost recesses of these slums, and that if there were fifty Toynbee Halls instead of two or three among the million people of East London a definite impress might begin to be apparent on the frightful degradation of the place."

TENEMENT HOUSE CHAPTER.

Almost a settlement work is that of the Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons of New York City, for which Mrs. Louise S. Houghton and Jacob A. Riis have made an appeal. The Chapter rooms are at 77 Madison street, near Chatham Square, and the work includes several clubs, two sewing schools, a kindergarten and a library of 2,000 volumes; in the summer fresh air work. A visitor is employed all the year, who co-operates with the Charity Organization Society, investigating charity cases and distributing delicacies, medicines and aid in general. The cost of the work is about \$5,000 a year, of which three-fourths is raised by voluntary offerings. The present appeal has in view the fact that at this season of the year especially there is much suffering in the tenement houses. Miss Clara Field, 7 Madison street, New York, is treasurer.

THE JULY ISSUE of CHICAGO COMMONS was designed not only to be representative of the earlier issues of the paper, and to exhibit the work of one particular settlement, but also and especially to explain the settlement idea in general. Among the general articles published with this in view are those on "Foreign Missions at Home—Resemblance of the Settlements to Missionary Homes in Heathen Lands," "Purpose and Scope of the Settlement," "In the World of Settlements" (Department), "A Short Sociological Bibliography," etc., etc.

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT

First of the Studies Concerning the Progress and Social Condition of Labor.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

Need and Value of Fuller Knowledge and Scope of the Studies—Review of the Ground to be Covered.*

[CONDUCTED BY PROFESSOR GRAHAM TAYLOR.]

What is the Labor Movement?

This question is raised at the outset because it is seldom squarely asked and rarely fairly answered. James Russell Lowell numbers it among those questions which come knocking at the door of every generation. "The porter always grumbles and is slow to open. 'Who's there, in the name of Beelzebub?' he mutters. Not a change for the better in our human housekeeping ever has taken place that wise and good men have not opposed it, have not prophesied, with the alderman, that the world would wake up with its throat cut, in consequence of it. The suppression of the slave trade, the abolition of slavery, trades unions—at all of these, excellent people shook their heads despondingly and muttered 'Ichabod.' But trade unions are now debating instead of conspiring, and we all read their discussions with comfort and hope, sure that they are learning the business of citizenship and the difficulties of practical legislation." and Lowell reassures the excellent shakers of heads that "unless the household, like the Thane of Cawdor and his wife, have been doing some deed without a name, they need not shudder. It turns out at worst to be a poor relation who wishes to come in out of the cold," or as Mazzini introduces the democratic stranger, "a people struggling into the sunshine."

But those who thus withstand it because they know too little of it—or, because of some practical experiences, think they know too much—will learn, upon a broader view, that the Labor Movement is not yesterday's movement of some men against others, of a few employes "on strike," or an employer who has ordered a "lockout." For to the student of the history that has been making for the past six hundred years it seems more like the movement of Man. Classes and crafts are moved

by it, but it is the movement of the mass. Men and measures are its way-marks, but its progress marks the way which the common life is taking.

NEED OF BROADER KNOWLEDGE.

While among its adherents there are more who understand it to be nothing less than the struggle for a human standard of life, yet the Labor Movement suffers from nothing so much as the lack of the breadth that comes only from knowledge of the past and vision for the future, upon the part not only of the rank and file but of the leadership in its organizations. If more labor-union men were only aware how much better their predecessors builded than they knew, they themselves could build the better. If more knew the long train of events, complications, toils and sacrifices which has led the way to present situations, so many would not attempt or expect the impossible. If, on the other hand, what has been accomplished by the intelligent sacrifices of the few were not so unknown, the many now marshalled into the organized army of industry would reap the peaceful victories within their easier reach.

So keenly is the lack of more thorough historical and economic knowledge felt by the most intelligent workingmen, that little groups of them are withdrawing from their unions to devote their time to the study of the mighty problem. But how much better would it be to devote more of the time and energy of the unions to more systematic educational effort. Most of them can develop such personal resources from within and can command enough supplemental help from outside to make the educational session as interesting as profitable.

THE JURY OF PUBLIC OPINION.

There is, moreover, a third party to the controversy between those who oppose and adhere to organized labor, who have a right to be heard, but need to be taught first. It is that great undecided jury—the Public—who know not what to think or do, and yet whose interests are more and more seriously involved, and upon whose attitude and action public safety and the progress of the whole Labor Movement in every last analysis depend. If once the facts could only be gotten before them they will agree upon a verdict which will neither be doubted nor disputed. But no public question is so little understood by the public as that of labor organization, so far are the masses of the people from understanding that the movement of labor is the upward struggle of the common life.

The Labor Movement is therefore far more than any organization, programme, plan of action, or single issue. *It is nothing less than the more or less concerted movement of the majorities of the world's workers for the recognition of human rights and personal values in the working-world; the*

*The second Study, to be published in the October issue of CHICAGO COMMONS, will follow in outline the historical development of the Labor Movement from the events immediately preceding the Black Death (1348) to the establishment of the factory system (1844) or, "From Serfdom to Wages."

more or less organized effort of fellow-craftsmen and the federated forces of all trades-unions to attain and maintain that standard of life or comfort which makes it possible for "men to live the life of men." The general movement thus described includes such specific objects of pursuit as a living wage, upon less than which a man cannot live and be a man, and upon which the existence of home, its wifehood, motherhood, and childhood depend; a fairer share of leisure and privilege involving limitation of the hours of labor and extension of the opportunities for relief from the monotony of subdivided toil; protection for the life, limb and health of the working man, woman and child; a tenable social status with the possibility of peace, progress and human brotherhood; and the legal recognition of the right to combine, and the freedom of speech and action in the promotion of these ends, limited only by the protection of personal liberty and public safety.

PRACTICAL VALUE OF THE STUDY.

If, as Arnold Toynbee urged, "Social problems of the present be borne in mind in studying the past," even that historical research which to too many seems remote from the solution of to-day's problems, will be fruitful in present values. Not the least important result to accrue to the advantage of labor is to make more widely known the fact that its movement has a history. Then it will more readily be believed that it both has made and is making history. Of just this dignity, in its own sight, no less than in that of others, organized labor stands in greatest need.

Not until it is as self-conscious and as widely recognized in this country, as it has long since been in England, that it is part of the great race movement and has place in the literature of the language, and law of the land, will organized labor hold an equal footing here as there. Not until industrial differences are attributed in the public mind to other and higher causes than mere individual selfishness and personal antagonisms, will the movement to settle them rise higher than a more or less annoying quarrel.

To emphasize only or chiefly the personal animosities and class antagonisms as the causes of industrial differences is hopelessly to misconceive and needlessly to embitter a situation already so little understood and so complicated by "bad blood" as to be without any solution, perhaps, to the majority of men. The very first step toward solving "the labor problem," therefore, is an educational effort to secure the acknowledgment that the differences which divide the industrial world are real, and have great general historical causes to account for the division, if not for the specific form of each several issue that arises into dispute.

PRESENT CONDITIONS TRANSITIONAL.

It is well nigh criminal to discuss such issues without premising the fact that civilization is still in the throes of an industrial revolution, which by the introduction of machinery and the subdivision of labor consequent thereupon, has wrought more radical and rapid changes to which the people have been obliged to adjust themselves, than the political or military revolutions to which it may be compared. Incalculable will be the practical value of the common understanding of historical antecedents, economic principles, social conditions and industrial forces to the promotion of industrial

peace and social progress. If, for example, there could be a wider interchange of experience in the practical attempts to conciliate and arbitrate industrial disputes, how fast and far the most approved and successful of such methods would supplant the war measures that so universally prevail in the strike, lockout, boycott and blacklist.

Above all, the intellectual necessity imposed by such study upon those representing contesting classes, to stand in each other's place, and to recognize, at least for the time being, certain common interests at stake, would play no small part in interpreting the majorities and minorities to each other. For as the elimination of the personal element from the relationship between employer and employe is so largely the dangerous factor in the present situation, no solvent can have highly practical value that does not make for the restoration of the bond of brotherhood.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDIES.

These studies are undertaken at the prompting of the conviction that upon the calm, impartial interpretation of the social condition of labor, in the light of its past movements and present tendencies, our industrial peace and social progress depend. In the hope that these ends may be promoted by a definite plan of study, opening up easily accessible sources of information, and marking out practical methods for personal observation and consideration, or for the social discussion by friendly groups of the common workaday life, the following lines of inquiry are proposed for the co-operative pursuit of our fellow students.

The Movement of Labor.

FROM SERFDOM TO WAGES: The movement should be followed in an outline study of its historical development in England from the events immediately preceding the Black Death (1348) to the establishment of the factory system (1844).

When the general course of events has thus been outlined, the following specific movements will, among others, invite special study:

FROM INFERIORITY TO EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW: The evolution of English labor-legislation from the "Statute of Laborers" (1351) to the repeal of the anti-combination laws (1824) and the factory acts (1844, 1847), etc., etc.

FROM COMPETITION TO COMBINATION: The organization of labor, necessity for under the competitive system, rise of among agricultural laborers and in craft-guilds, promoted by the introduction of machinery, development of trade-unions, their relation to the old guilds, the new trade unionism, the federation of labor and socialism.

FROM ACTUAL CONDITIONS TOWARD IDEAL COMMONWEALTHS: Literary Utopias, communistic experiments, democratic aspirations, socialist propaganda, religious, social evangelism, etc., etc.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR: Continued necessity for under existing conditions, avowed aims of, principles of association; methods, by combination for brotherhood and benefits, by conflict with the weapons of the boycott and of the strike, by intimidation, coercion and picketing, by conciliation and arbitration, by co-operation in productive industry, profit and gain sharing, in distribution, co-operative stores, etc.; economic, political, ethical and religious aspects of the principles, methods and tendencies of organized labor.

EXISTING LABOR LEGISLATION: Underlying varying principles, development of labor legislation in England since the acts of 1824 and 1847, and in the United States; attitude for and against legislative interference; government labor officers, commissioners, factory inspectors, boards of conciliation, etc.; tendency toward the initiative, referendum and proportional representation.

Social Condition of Labor.

Present conditions in which the industrial class in general, and individual crafts or classes in particular, are found to be, are to be not only com-

pared with past conditions, *e. g.*, wage earners with serfs and slaves, but contrasted with ethical ideals of what conditions should be and may become. From this point of view social conditions of labor may be observed and studied under the following topics:

STANDARD OF LIFE AND THE LIVING WAGE. General economic aspect of as illustrated among the agricultural laborers and those of the several crafts and trades.

PRESENT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS. Child-labor and apprenticeship, workingwomen—their relation to men's work and family life, the sweating system, hours of labor and Sunday rest, idleness—involuntary and voluntary, relief work for the unemployed, dealing with the tramp.

RELATIVE STATUS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES. *Educational*: compulsory schooling, industrial training.—*Municipal*: the housing, sanitary provisions and recreation spaces of industrial districts in cities.—*Political*: intelligence, freedom, affiliations and interests.—*Social*: inequality, power of initiative, common-ground for neighborhood co-operation, social unification, relation of social settlements to this status.—*Moral*: honesty, sobriety, social purity, ethical ideals.—*Religious*: attitude toward religion and toward the churches, relation of religion to industrial ethics, and of the churches to the social condition of labor.

Biographical and Literary Studies.

Supplemental to the historical and economic study of the Labor Movement, but vitally important to it, is acquaintanceship with the lives and writings of its rarest personal exponents. Subjects for biographical and literary studies, with bibliographical suggestions, will be indicated in connection with the successive periods or phases of the movement to be reviewed.

For the sake of those who may prefer to select their lines of study in advance a list of biographical and literary subjects is appended, which may be added to as our course proceeds:

- St. Francis and his Tertiary Order.
- John Wyclif and "The Kingdom of God."
- William Langland and "Piers Plowman."
- John Ball, the Preacher of the Peasant Revolt.
- Sir John Oldcastle, the Protector of the Persecuted.
- Erasmus and the "Christian Prince."
- Sir Thomas More and the "Utopia."
- Sir Wesley and the Social Results of the Wesleyan Movement.
- Robert Owen at New Lanark and New Harmony.
- Richard Gastler, the Child-Saver.
- The Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury.
- Carlyle and his "Signs of the Times," "Past and Present."
- Frederick Denison Maurice, his Life and Letters.
- Charles Kingsley and "Yeast" and "Alton Locke."
- Thomas Chalmers and "The Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns."
- Mazzini and his "Thoughts on Democracy" and "The Duties of Man."
- John Ruskin and "Fors Clavigera" (letters to workmen), "Time and Tide," "Unto this Last."
- Arnold Toynbee and "The Industrial Revolution."
- William Morris and "The Dream of John Ball," "Signs of Change" and "News from Nowhere."
- Karl Marx and "The Bible of Socialism."
- Count Leo Tolstol, the Nobleman Laborer.
- William and Catherine Booth "In Darkest England."
- Pestalozzi, Froebel and Horace Mann, the apostles of democracy in education.

Literature of Labor.

The literature of the Labor Movement is far richer, more varied and voluminous than is generally supposed. Webb's Bibliography of Trades Unionism, which does not cover the many other phases of the literature, nor much of the American writing on that subject, contains nearly one thousand references, a large proportion of which are to rare original sources. But there is rapidly coming to be a hopefully accessible and popular literature, to which, for the most part, the practical design of these studies limits our reference. Bearing in mind also the two classes of readers likely to make use of these studies, we will suggest by the use of

the asterisk(*) the books to be commended to those of limited time and means and then will add a longer list from which wider selection may be made.†

BOOKS OF GENERAL REFERENCE, to which constant allusion will be made:

- *Trade Unionism, New and Old, G. S. Howell. Scribners, New York. \$1.00 net.
- *The Labor Movement in America, Richard T. Ely. T. T. Crowell & Co., New York. \$1.50.
- [Comprehensive briefer treatments of English and American movements.]

Conflicts of Labor and Capital (2d ed.), G. S. Howell. Macmillan & Co., New York. \$2.50. [Showing the historical, administrative, political, social, economic and industrial aspects of English trade unions.]

History and Development of Guilds and the Origin of Trade Unions, Dr. Lajo Brentano. Trübner & Co., London. \$1.25 net. [The first historical review of the religious, town or merchant, and craft guilds, and their relation to trade unions.]

Six Centuries of Work and Wages. A History of English Labor, 1250-1833, J. E. Thorold Rogers. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.00. [Abridgement in Social Science Library. Household Publishing Co., New York. 25 cents.]

History of Trade Unionism, Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.00. [An exhaustive history of modern trade unions, denying their relation to the old guilds, and written from the socialist's point of view.]

An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory (2d ed.), 2 vols., W. J. Ashley. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1st vol., \$1.50; 2d vol., \$3.00. [A thorough, critical treatment of the Middle Age period, maintaining a conservative and mediatory position between conflicting opinions on the more controverted historical and economic points.]

*The Industrial Revolution in England (4th ed.), Arnold Toynbee. Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50. [The most suggestive historical and economic interpretation of the rise of the present industrial order, in the eighteenth century, from the socialist point of view.]

*The condition of the Working Classes in England in 1844, F. Engels (translated by Mrs. Florence Kelley). Scribner, New York. \$1.25.

Democracy and Liberty, 2 vols., W. E. H. Lecky. Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.00. [Chapters VIII and IX are devoted to a conservative's estimate of contemporaneous social and labor questions.]

Classes and Masses; a Hand Book of Social Facts, W. H. Mallock. Adam and Charles Black, London. \$1.25. [A defense of the present order and *laissez faire*; attacking proposed reconstructions and legislative interference.]

Problems of Poverty; an Inquiry into the Industrial Condition of the Poor, J. A. Hobson. Methuen & Co., London. \$1.00 net.

The Evolution of Modern Capitalism; a Study of Machine Production, J. A. Hobson. Scribner, New York. \$1.25. [The scientific analysis of existing conditions in these two volumes gives great weight to the author's forecast of "a coherent industrial organism," and his "interpretation of the tendencies visible in the development of modern industry.]

*Outlines of English Industrial History, W. Cunningham and Ellen A. McArthur. Macmillan & Co., New York. \$1.25 net.

*The Industrial History of England (3d ed.), H. De B. Gibbens. Methuen & Co. \$1.20.

*English Social Reformers, H. De B. Gibbens. Methuen & Co. \$1.00.

[These two volumes are remarkably concise and comprehensive, yet readable, popular expositions of the historical development of our modern industrial life.]

*A Short History of the English People, J. R. Green. Harper & Brothers. \$1.20. [Invaluable for its luminous glimpses of the common people's life and living at successive periods.]

Life and Labor of the People in London, 7 vols., Charles Booth. Williams & Norgate. Vols. 1-4, \$1.50 each; vols. 1-7, \$3.00 each.

Paperism and the Endowment of Old Age. Charles Booth. \$1.50.

Hull House Maps and Papers, by Hull House residents. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.50.

[The three last named works are the results of most elab-

† A somewhat extended bibliographical list of sociological works was published in the July issue of CHICAGO COMMONS.

orate and accurate statistical investigations of the condition of English and American industrial classes.]

*Industrial Evolution of the United States, Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor. The Chautauqua Press, \$1.00. [The planting and growth of American mechanical industries are described. The labor movement and the influence of machinery on labor are treated.]

The Labor Movement the Problem of To-day, edited by George McNeill. The M. J. Hazen Co., New York. Subscription, \$3.75. [Containing historical sketch of the rise of the modern laborer, by Prof. E. J. James; discussions of various phases of the problem by Prof. F. H. Giddings, Henry George and others, and accounts of various trade organizations and federations of labor, by their representatives.]

*The Labor Problem, edited by William E. Barns. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$1.00. [Plain questions and practical answers by political economists, manufacturers, workmen, divines, labor commissioners, journalists and others, with an historical consideration of the conflict.]

*Tools and the Man—Property and Industry under the Christian Law, Washington Gladden. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Ruling Ideas in the Present Age, Washington Gladden. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

[The two books last mentioned treat the ethical and religious aspects of many principles and relationships involved in the industrial status.]

Principles of Economics, Vol. I (3d ed.), Alfred Marshall, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. Macmillan & Co. 2 vols. \$3.00 per vol. net. [In Book IV, on The Agents of Production—Land, Labor, Capital and Organization, the personal, ethical and social elements receive stronger emphasis, and throughout (especially pp. 46-49, 275-285, 594-598, 638-650, 755, 771-790) the rights of labor have more liberal recognition and advocacy than at the hand of any other economist.]

Handy Book of the Labor Laws (3d ed.), George Howell. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50. [A popular guide to existing English labor legislation.]

Hand Book to the Labor Laws of the United States. F. J. Stimson. Scribners, New York. \$1.50.

*The Labour Annual: A year book of social, economic and political reform, second issue, 1896. Edited by Joseph Edwards: Clarion Company, Ltd., 72 Fleet street, London, E.S., net. [Probably the best existing compendium of information concerning the contemporary movement of labor and reform.]

Reports of the United States Labor Bureau:

Annual.

- 1886. First, Industrial Depressions.
- 1887. Second, Convict Labor.
- 1888. Third, Strikes and Lockouts (1881-1886).
- 1889. Fourth, Working Women in Large Cities.
- 1890. Fifth, Railroad Labor.
- 1891. Sixth, Cost of Production I (one vol.)
- 1892. Seventh, Cost of Production II (two vols.)
- 1893. Eighth, Industrial Education.
- 1894. Ninth, Building and Loan Associations.
- 1895. Tenth, Strikes and Lockouts (1887-1894).

Special.

- 1889. First, Marriage and Divorce.
- 1892. Second, Labor Laws of Various States and Territories.
- 1893. Third, Analysis and Index of State Labor Reports prior to November, 1892.
- 1893. Fourth, Compulsory Insurance.
- 1893. Fifth, The Gothenberg System of Liquor Traffic.
- 1894. Seventh, The Slums of Great Cities (Baltimore, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia).
- 1895. Eighth, Housing of the Working People.

[The sixth and seventh annual reports on the "Cost of Production" are of unique value, containing as they do, exhaustive inquiry into the incomes and detailed expenditures of operatives, and affording information as to the life of working families not to be obtained elsewhere.]

State Reports of Labor Bureaus and Factory Inspectors.

Serial Publications and Proceedings:—

Social Science Journal. [Of the Am. Social Science Association.]

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

American Statistical Association.

American Economic Association.

American Journal of Sociology.

All the Books in the above list, except government reports, may be obtained of A. C. McClurg & Co., Wabash avenue and Madison street, Chicago.

Among the Books.

VALUABLE LABOR "BULLETIN."

Peculiarly Useful Features of the Labor Department's Fifth Issue.

The value of the new *Bulletin of the Department of Labor* is made more evident by the importance of the contents of the fifth issue, now before us, though space limits preclude more than mention. There is a report upon the Department's recent investigations as to convict labor, supplementing its report of 1887; the fourth chapter of W. F. Willoughby's series of articles on Industrial Communities, describing the great Krupp iron and steel works at Essen, Germany; summaries of the recent reports of the labor bureaus of Maryland, Michigan and North Carolina; outline of the Massachusetts report upon the unemployed; the new Maryland sweat-shop law for the protection of garment workers; recent labor decisions by courts, and a list of government contracts effecting labor. Most valuable of all, perhaps, because otherwise most inaccessible, are the abstracts of foreign statistical publications—for instance, an exhaustive report upon the trade guilds of Austria; a report upon last year's strikes in France, and one upon strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Ireland.

REPORT ON STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Space is at hand for only a brief mention of the Tenth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor. The report relates entirely to the strikes and lockouts occurring in the United States from January 1, 1887, to June 30, 1894. It thus supplements the Third Annual Report, of December, 1887, which reported strikes and lockouts from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1886. We have now a decidedly complete record of labor disturbances in this country from January 1, 1881, to June 30, 1894. An improvement is made in this report in that experience and care have enabled the adoption throughout of the individual strike as unit of record, whereas the Third report made the establishment in which strikes or lockouts occurred, the unit. Twenty-six tables show with great exactness the number of strikes and lockouts by years, States and industries, the number and sex of employes involved, thrown out of employment and retained; loss of wages and to employers, causes of trouble in each case, and whether the strike or lockout succeeded or failed. Address, Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.

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